

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1834.

No. 733.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS A WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.
All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

Just. Ex.
Just. Ex.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on 4th Monday in August next, and then and there enter his defence, that judgment will be rendered against him by default.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

31-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

Duncan v. Cameron
Mary Woods and James Woods

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, now here, that James Woods, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said James Woods appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there file his answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

31-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

John Cates, adm.
Thomas Cates

ORDERED that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment by default will be taken against him.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

31-

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, on the 11th day of July, a red and white spotted cow, about eight years old, marked by a swallow fork and underbit in the left ear, and a swallow-fork in the right. The owner of the cow will please come forward to the subscriber, living one mile south-west of Newlin's mills, on Haw river, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JESSE CRUTCHFIELD.

July 23. 31-3wp

NOTICE

ALL those indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately, for I am in want of money at this time.
All those who wish to pay Cash for BOOTS or SHOES, can get them at my shop at short notice, for I am determined to give no more credit.

ASAPH BROWN.

July 15 31-3wp

NOTICE

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE, deceased, of Person county, hereby gives notice to the legacies and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

R. R. MOORE.

Person county, July 21. 31-3wp

ATTENTION!

Hillsborough Artillery.
YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Hillsborough, on the Saturday of the county court, for the purpose of drill and court martial.

WM. BROWN, Major,

Artillery Regiment 31-

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of June last, a bound girl by the name of Ann Maria Barton, seventeen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing her under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return her to the subscriber, but no expenses paid.

Sanders Riley.

July 8. 30-3wp

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the
SALISBURY ACADEMY.
SECOND CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.
To be drawn at Lincoln, Lincoln county, on
Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834

Stevenson & Points,

Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$5,000	is	\$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
20 Prizes of	100	is	2,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000
300 Prizes of	10	is	3,000
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	\$80,000

20,523 Prizes amounting to \$120,000

19,477 Blanks

40,000 Tickets.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Mode of Drawing.

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The 20,000 Prizes of \$4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of \$5,000. So that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are low, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are high. All the prizes above the denomination of \$4 are put into one wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. A package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost \$40 and must draw nett \$17

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$23, get the Manager's certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over \$17 that being the amount of the \$4 prizes, that each package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say
A certificate for 10 whole Tickets \$23
do do do Halves 11.50
do do do Quarters 5.75
All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance; enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury N. C." and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

TICKETS \$4—HALVES \$2—QUARTERS \$1.
Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.
* * All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

July 22. 31-1dd

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to his school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polite and moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.
The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.
Board can be had in private families at \$8 per month.
No student will be received that does not board in a private house.
By order of the Board,
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28-1m

BOOKS LOST.

HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.
Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbrook, 1 vol.
Don Quixotte, 2 vols.
Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.
Tales of the Genii, 1st vol.
Burnett's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollecting. This book belonged to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.
Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.
V. M. MURPHEY.

June 24. 28-3wp

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4. 31-

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON, N. C.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Mountain Sprout.

IN looking around in search of an eligible situation for the establishment of himself in business, with a reasonable prospect of receiving and imparting benefit by his labors, the attention of the subscriber has been fixed on Morganton, the county town of Burke. He was swayed, in this choice, by the consideration that it is located in the heart of a country celebrated for its healthfulness, and inhabited by a community intelligent, liberal and high minded, who see the want and know how to appreciate the benefit to be derived, by themselves as well as their posterity, from the establishment of a free press in their midst.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer, without the least reserve:
Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots—Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admissions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power, must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period. Because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallored ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Sprout" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of internal improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the editor's adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and some of the leaves of our Sprout shall be always tipped with such tints of the poet's and the wit's imaginative efforts, as will afford to its patrons that "variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

The subscriber hopes that this first Sprout of a plant fatal to tyrants, that has ever attempted to rear its head within view of the Table Rock, will not be suffered to perish in the bud, but that it will receive such a degree of public care as will enable it to grow into a great tree, spreading its branches and shedding its leaves from the Atlantic even unto the great river, the river Mississippi.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first no. of "The Mountain Sprout" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose, and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. H. MADRA.

July 19. 32-

METHODIST PROTESTANT

CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and Christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3. 25-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

LOUIS A. GODEY

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE
LADY'S BOOK,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

CONTAINING
TALES, original and selected, Moral and Scientific ESSAYS; POETRY, from the best Authors; the Quarterly representation of LADY'S FASHIONS, adopted in Philadelphia, Colored; MUSIC, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every Month.

at No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK is embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year) also, a choice collection of music, original and selected, arranged for the piano or guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LADY'S BOOK), on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Coneology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of maudlin sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unadorned by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)

June 30. 29-

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29. 28-20

WANTED.
AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31. 50-

NOTICE.
PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.

July 8. 30-

WANTED.
AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29. 29-

From the Farmer and Gardener.

COUNTY MUSEUMS.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:
Specimens of nature and of art, collected in cabinets, or museums, in the towns and villages through our country, would evidently be sources of much instruction and much entertainment to nearly every class of the community. Representing, as they would, both the riches and the beauty of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, in one case as fresh from the hand of nature, and in another as modified by art, the philosopher could resort to them, as to rich fountains of instruction; the teacher also could lead his pupils there, to explain to them lessons they had conned over in their books.

The farmer would find many things to encourage and strengthen his efforts in his laborious but honorable employment. He might discover some substance which he could add to his list of manures; some plant which would furnish to him a new object of attention, and an increased reward for his labors. He might see a specimen of some insect which he had before known only as a formidable enemy, and at the same place discover some weapon or mode by which he might destroy or avoid it.

The social circle also might resort to a cabinet of nature and of art; not indeed at their first entrance, to have their eyes dazzled with rows of decanters sparkling with brandy or looking pale with gin or flord with wine, or to be presented with pitchers and tumblers as appropriate apparatus for trying experiments upon their power; but they might on one shelf observe clusters of crystals as beautiful as the hand of nature could make them; on another they might examine the precious ores, which quicken the energy and perfects the skill of the mechanic in constructing the beautiful fabrics and multiplied luxuries with which he supplies our markets and enriches our tables. They might also see specimens to show the power of the pencil and of the chisel, when directed by the hand of an accomplished artist. Circles of ladies and gentlemen might, by resorting thither, find a rich intellectual and social repast while there, and furnish themselves with materials for a continued entertainment for days and weeks after they had withdrawn.

To what more entertaining or useful resort could parents lead their children, than to a collection of specimens, which show how richly they are supplied with materials, both for sustenance and instruction, exhibited in all the beautiful variety in which they are presented from the hand of their Creator.

Who is there, what man, woman or child can be found, who would not receive both instruction and entertainment, by occasional resorts to museums of nature and art?

As all will grant, and many feel, and feel sensibly, the importance of having cabinets, or museums, collected, not in one or a few places, but in all our towns, villages and neighborhoods, the interesting question is, how can they be provided? To answer that question, Mr. Editor, is the object of this communication, which is as follows:

1. On the first Wednesday of November next, let the friends of education and of general improvement in each of the eleven hundred counties in the U. States, meet at their county town, taking with them any specimens, either of nature or of art, which they may deem curious or useful.

2. Any person or persons at the meetings able and disposed to explain a part or the whole of the specimens presented, might do it for the benefit of all concerned, at the same time as far as practicable furnishing names and labels for the different kinds of specimens.

3. Such specimens as the owners wished to retain, would be for private use, after being exhibited, and perhaps named; the remainder deposited as the BEGINNING of county museums.

4. Have forwarded to the Post Master of each county town, some plan for organization of county Lyceums, with provisions for quarterly meetings, to increase their collections, and to extend their operations. Provide also by some society or public spirited individuals, a sufficient number of Thomas S. Grimké's address to S. Carolina, on the Lyceum system, to furnish each convention with a copy, to be sent to the Post Master as above.

5. Invite School Lyceums, some of which have already numerous collections, aided by other societies and individuals, to send to such places of county meetings as might be found practicable, such specimens, both of nature and of art, especially of their own improvement in penmanship, map drawing, needle-work, and mechanics, &c. as they could spare for the use of said conventions and museums.

6. Let the Curators of each County Lyceum, forward to New York in time

for the annual meeting of the National Lyceum, held on the first week of May, any specimens they might find practicable and expedient either for exhibition or for exchange and distribution through the union.

7. Let the plan already adopted by many School Lyceums in several of the states, of corresponding and exchanging specimens, greatly to their intellectual and moral improvement, be used as an example by schools generally throughout the union.

8. Let school committees and parents encourage and aid teachers and pupils, in attending the quarterly meetings of County Lyceums, and in forming societies and collecting specimens in their own neighborhoods and schools, and even in families, as examples of the last already exist in considerable numbers.

Note.—As all, or nearly all the steps above proposed, have already been taken in many counties, and in some of the smallest, it will be difficult perhaps to assign a reason why they may not be taken in each of the eleven hundred counties in our republic. As the results of these steps, wherever and whenever taken, have been in the highest degree satisfactory and useful, it will be as difficult to assign a reason why they should not be taken, for the benefit of both individuals and of our nation, of the present and future generations.

A FARMER.

NEW YORK RIOTS.

The following article from the Editorial Columns of the Saturday Courier, of Philadelphia, takes a very just and liberal view of the subject of the late Riots in New York. The Press every where at the North has evinced a sound feeling on this very delicate relation of slavery; and as the type of public sentiment in this portion of our Nation, is the subject of lively congratulation to all true friends to the Union. These very excesses among the populace, although highly censurable and even criminal, are nevertheless proof strong and overwhelming, that they who for political views have accused our northern fellow citizens as a body, of designs against the domestic peace of the South, have been guilty of a most unjust slander.

Ed. CAR. WATCHMAN.

From the Saturday Courier.

The city of New York has recently been the scene of some of the most disgraceful riots which have ever taken place in this country. For several successive nights immense mobs had possession of the streets, outraging all law, and bidding defiance to all authority. Property, public and private, was destroyed—the sanctuary of the altar desecrated—the security of home despoiled, and the lives of individuals not only threatened, but sought, by infuriated thousands banded together for the accomplishment of the most wicked purposes. The churches dedicated to the service of the Most High were openly destroyed by these sacrilegious villains; the pulpit profaned; and the emblems of piety trampled upon in the streets. The person of no man was safe from their assaults, and had they been permitted to go unchecked, it is fearful to conjecture the extent to which their excess might have been carried. Fortunately for the peace and safety of our sister city—fortunately for the dignity of the laws—fortunately for the stability of our institutions—the authorities civil and military, used energetic measures for the suppression of these mobs, and restored the reign of order.

The cause of these mobs furnishes matter for serious reflection. Lately a number of fanatical individuals, urged on by that mad fellow, Garrison, have attempted to produce an agitation on the subject of negro slavery. In effecting their purposes they have resorted to means calculated to produce the worst consequences. By incendiary and inflammatory publications—by speeches and resolutions—they have roused a spirit of dissatisfaction and insubordination among the blacks, which has already manifested itself in various unpleasant shapes, and had it not received the recent severe rebuke, might have led to incalculable evil. The open disregard of decency which characterized the proceedings of these fanatics—the filthy zeal they exhibited in their efforts to break down the barriers interposed by nature and education between the blacks and whites—the obvious tendency of their proceedings to a breach of the law. The unhappiness and misery they were gathering up for the poor misled, infatuated victims, whom they pretended to befriend, filled the community with disgust and indignation. The wise cautioned—the bold rebuked—the fiery threatened them, but still they persisted in their unholy purposes. In contempt of the ascertained public feeling—in defiance of the storm which they must have seen was impending over them, they went on in heedless bravado, until the vengeance they had invoked burst upon them with the suddenness and devastation of a tornado.

We are not the advocates of mobs—we deprecate them as the utmost danger to the safety of our government, and we would have all concerned in them punished with the utmost severity of the law. But while we are anxious to vindicate the laws from outrage, we cannot feel, and we will not express, any sym-

pathy for those who have wilfully and obstinately exposed themselves to the terrors of popular fury.

The Abolitionists have received a warning which we earnestly hope will prove salutary.—They have seen and felt that the absurd doctrines they teach, and the disgusting amalgamation they practice, are unsuited to the times, and will not be tolerated. They have seen that their efforts to excite a spirit of resistance to the laws among the blacks, have recoiled with fearful retribution upon themselves; and if they do not abandon their unwise and unnecessary interference, they must be prepared for the consequences. We deplore the existence of slavery as much as Lewis Tappan himself, and gladly would we contribute to any measure intended for their emancipation, which did not conflict with the laws of the land. But we have no right to interfere with the possessions of our southern confederates—we have no right to legislate for them on matters peculiarly and exclusively their own; and still less have we any right—legal or moral—to conjure up a whirlwind which we cannot allay—to incite their slaves to revolt and bloodshed—to overrun their country with ruin and despair. It is false philanthropy which teaches that for a fancied misery supposed to be endured by slaves, the lives and property of whole families must be jeopardized, and perhaps destroyed.

The recent riots in New York, however we may deprecate the conduct of those whose gross indiscretions furnished the provocation, were of a character that requires the utmost severity of punishment. We hope and trust that every man legally convicted of participation, will be so dealt with that others may find in him a beacon against similar outrages. The violated laws must be vindicated—insulted justice must be appeased—and the elements which compose mobs, must be taught that even in suppressing a great evil, a greater evil will be certainly committed, whenever the boundaries of law are overlooked or forgotten.

TRIAL OF THE LATE RIOTERS IN NEW YORK.

In the Court of Sessions on Tuesday, Thomas Kelly, Peter Van Loon, Stephen Gordon, Luke Williams, John Wilson, Thomas Dowd, Edward James, Andrew Rourke, and Jacob Young, convicted of having been engaged in the late riots, received sentence. About forty others remain to be tried.

The Court sentenced Thomas Kelly and Peter Van Loon, who attacked Rollinson's house, and Stephen Gordon, who got in Mr. Tappan's house on the night of the riot, to one year's imprisonment and hard labor in the penitentiary, which was the heaviest punishment the Court could inflict; Luke Williams, John Wilson, Thomas Dowd, Edward James, and Andrew Rourke, penitentiary six months; James Young, a German, about 17 years of age, who took no part in the riots, except pushing a cart against a watchman—judgment suspended during good behavior.

In addressing the convicts, the Recorder stated that the idea afloat, during the riots, that an order from the Governor was necessary to justify the troops in firing on the mob, was incorrect. No such order was necessary. The order of the magistrate or judge is sufficient. "Three men collected together for the purpose of breaking the peace constitutes a riot." The address gives a full exposition of the law on the subject. The following are extracts:

"In order that no misapprehension may exist on the subject for the future, the Court will now state what the law is.

First, If a rioter kills a citizen, he is guilty of murder; but if a citizen, whilst maintaining the public peace, kills a rioter, he is justified in doing so by the law of the land.

If a civil magistrate loses his life in a riot, it is murder against all those who have acted in the riot. If the rioters are killed, it is justified by the law of the land.

It is in the power of the civil authorities to call out the citizens to suppress a riot; and if a citizen refuses, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be tried for it.

We live in a country which possesses a most valuable institution. I refer to the militia; which is a body regularly armed and disciplined, and which covered themselves with glory on two memorable occasions; first, in the revolutionary war of independence, and secondly in the last war. They have always acted gallantly against the enemies of their country, but their utility does not even stop here. They always give a willing obedience to the laws, as they are bound to do; and in no one instance have they been called on to perform their duty, but they did it with alacrity. On the present occasion they repaired to the scene of action the moment they were summoned, and let me state on the authority of an officer who commanded them, that they were furnished with ball cartridges, and would have fired had they been assailed, for the instant it occurred, they would have been ordered to do so.

Many good men suppose it better in such cases to fire first with blank cartridges, and if that alone was sufficient, no man of humanity would act otherwise; but the experience of the riots of the east has proved that firing with blank cartridges still further excites the mob, and eventually causes a greater loss of life.

There are also men, equally humane, and possessing considerable reputation, who say, that if ball cartridges are used at once, and the mob see that the military are determined, fewer lives would be lost in the riot.

I confess I am of the latter opinion; and I would not ask for the military, unless I could use them as such. I think it unjust to call out the citizens and allow them to be pelted with stones, and prevent them from firing."

THE MORMON CONTROVERSY.

The report which reached us some time ago, in the shape of a private letter published in an Ohio paper, of a battle between the Mormons and the inhabitants of Jackson county in Missouri, turns out to be untrue. How near they have been to a battle, and a very bloody one, will appear from the following information (which, as to facts, may be relied upon) copied from a Kentucky paper.

Nat. Int.

From the Maysville, (Ky.) Eagle.

The following extracts of letters, from a young gentleman of Missouri, to his father in Mason county, have been politely furnished us for publication. They contain the latest and most authentic intelligence from the seat of Mormon operations:

Lexington, Mo. Jan. 20, 1834.

"In a former letter I wrote at some length about the Mormons, and promised to write again on the subject. They have just received a large reinforcement from the east, which makes their number amount to 800 or 1000 men—all well armed, with guns, tomahawks, knives, and from two to four braces of pistols each. They went through the county on the north of the river yesterday. We understood that the people of that county intended to stop them, and for the purpose of assisting them, we raised about forty men, but could not overtake them. (the Mormons) as they raised a dog trot, and kept it up most of the day.

"Next Monday is supposed to be the day they intend crossing the river to take Jackson county. The whole county is in an uproar. Volunteers are preparing to go to the scene of action. Should they cross the river, there will be a battle, and probably much blood shed. Among others, I shall start on Saturday next, at eight o'clock."

Lexington, June 23.

"From my last letter, you may possibly be expecting to hear of a severe battle between the Mormons and Jacksonians—but you will not. We went up to Jackson county, armed with guns, knives, &c. in full expectation of meeting an enemy determined on victory or death. Nothing less could have been anticipated; for Smith, their prophet, had promised to raise all of them that should be slain in fighting the Lord's battles.

You may recollect that, some months ago, the people of Jackson drove all the Mormons out of the county, on account, as they alleged, of improper conduct, such as stirring up a seditious feeling in the slaves and Indians, stealing hogs, cattle, &c. and, worst of all, threatening to take possession of the whole of this upper country, either (according to Smith's revelation) by purchase or by blood. Some of them had even predicted that Independence, the county seat of Jackson, would flow with blood—the men should be slain, and the women become their slaves. In addition to this, they are of odious fame in several particulars. When driven from Jackson, they took refuge in the adjoining counties, principally in Clay county, where they remained in peace and inaction. Some time in May, there was a great bustle among them—selling off their little patches of corn for guns, buying gunlocks, powder and lead, manufacturing pistols and swords, and collecting themselves into a body in Clay county, from which place they threatened to cross over and attack their old neighbors, to recover the New Jerusalem from the infidels.

About the same time, letters were written from the state of Ohio, informing the people of Jackson of the party that were starting from that place to join the brethren in Missouri. At first we thought it was all a hoax, not believing it possible that so many knaves and fools could be mustered in that state, nor could we believe it, until they had actually arrived. The arrival of such a body of armed troops, whose object was to butcher a portion of our citizens, aroused the whole country against them.

The Jackson people offered them twice the valuation of all their possessions, which was refused. They had collected in Clay county and built a number of boats, to cross their forces over. Last Monday was, no doubt, the time they intended to cross, and would most probably have done so, had it not been for the numbers that went from this county to oppose them. Jackson county could raise about 900 men, and 400 went from Lafayette; about 300 more would have marched in a day or two, if they had been required. I know we had neither law nor gospel on our side, but self preservation urged us to pursue that course, for we knew our county would be the next to suffer from their presence. If they had crossed the river, I very much question if one would have been left to tell the tale. No quarter would have been given. We could have killed most of them before they got across the river.

Smith now tells them, (the Mormons) that it does not matter about building the temple yet—that they may wait 50 or 100 years longer. Meanwhile, they will locate some where else. I am told there are a goodly number about to leave the country."

From the Harbinger.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

is this nothing?

Why then the world, and all that's in it, is nothing;

The covering sky is nothing;

If this be nothing?

In our 45th No. we gave our opinion at large on the subjects of Internal Improvement and Education; we now propose to submit a few thoughts and calculations upon the proposed Central Rail Road. We agree with "Clinton" that the road should commence at the seaboard and run as near central as possible until it reaches Raleigh. All who have any knowledge of the country between Beaufort and Trenton, know that it abounds in the best and heaviest kind of timber, and that the road is almost a dead level. We will put down the expense of the work between these two places at \$3,000 a mile, for it no doubt will be recollected that the cost of the one mile and a fourth at Raleigh did not exceed that sum, notwithstanding timber is more scarce and labor higher than between Beaufort and Trenton. The following calculations as to distances are taken from McRae's Map of North Carolina, published in 1833; although we do not pretend to their entire correctness:

	Miles	Dols.
From Beaufort to Trenton, 3,000		
dollars a mile,	44	132 000
Trenton, by Springfield to		
Waynesborough, \$3,300	40	132 000
Waynesborough to Smith-		
field, 3,600	23	82 800
Smithfield to Raleigh, 4,000	23	92 000
	130	438 800

Our calculation is made for a road with a single track, and it will be observed that it does not reach \$500,000, which sum no doubt would complete the road and pay for two locomotives with a train of cars.

Now we ask, is the commencement of this road to be considered "nothing?" Is the diffusion of capital amongst the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, to be looked upon as "nothing?" Is the enhanced value which it would give to all kinds of property to be set down as "nothing?" And if the completion of this enterprise "be nothing, why then the world, and all that's in it, is nothing?"

But we have hopes that "something will be done," and it is very clear that "something must be done," or else our state will become, ere long, poor and depopulated, and our sons and daughters in a distant land will mourn over our fate and exclaim, "Alas! our mother" has almost lost her name and rank and station amongst the "original Thirteen."

Well then, nothing is to be done, BUT to elect members* to the next legislature who will authorize the state to subscribe two-fifths in every incorporated Rail Road Company, where three-fifths is subscribed by individuals. When this is effected, something WILL be done—in four years the road will be done, and every one will be ready and constrained to admit that the completion of a Rail Road from Raleigh to the sea-board, is a work on which the heart of every North Carolinian would exult with pride and patriotism. But

"Alas our frailty is the cause, not we, For such as we are made of, such we be."

*We are happy to state that all the candidates in our County (Orange) have declared themselves in favor of the Central Rail-Road scheme.

From the Carolina Watchman.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Sessions, 1834.

The Grand Jurors for the county aforesaid, present to the serious consideration of their fellow citizens of the state:

That our present constitution is grossly unequal, unjust, and incompatible with every principle of republicanism.

That petitions and memorials praying for a redress of grievances, have, at different times, been presented to the representatives of the people in the General Assembly.

That at the last elections, thirty thousand of the qualified voters of the state voted that "the constitution ought to be amended," and that only two thousand voted against it.

That the voice of the people, thus clearly expressed by a majority of fifteen to one, of the persons actually voting, and nearly two thirds of all persons entitled to vote, was formally made known to the last legislature, and that the wishes and instructions of the majority of the people thus manifested, were wilfully unattended to, and disobeyed.

We request the worshipful Court now sitting, to cause this presentment to be duly certified by the clerk, and transmitted to his excellency the Governor of the state, to be laid before the next legislature.

In behalf of the freemen of this county, we suggest to the citizens of those counties oppressed by the inequality of the present constitution, the propriety of bringing this subject to the attention of the next legislature, and of the people, by similar presentments. If the instructions of the people are again unattended to and disobeyed, if the people petition,

vote, and present, through their Grand Jurors in vain, it will then be for freemen to decide whether they are not called upon to take the matter into their own hands, and redress their grievances as freemen should, and as freemen can.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 26th July, 1834.

RICHARD PROCTOR, Foreman.

JOHN KILLION, GEORGE SNOOK, JAS. HARWELL, HENRY BEANICK, THOS. BEATTY, THOS. WILSON, ALEX. WEIR, HENRY KISTLER, AMOS ROBERSON, JOHN FRY, JACOB FRY, JNO. CARPENTER, DANL. HUFFMAN, D. SETTLEMIR.

I, Miles W. Abernathy, clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said county of Lincoln, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the original, by order of Court.

M. W. ABERNATHY, CLK.

FOREIGN.

Arrivals at New York have brought London dates to the 24th June.

The bill removing the disabilities under which the Jews in England labor had passed the House of Commons.

The bill was subsequently postponed in the House of Lords, by a vote of 136 to 38.

Don Carlos, of Spain, had arrived at Spithead, in the Donagel British ship of war. He is accompanied by his wife, three sons, and his wife's two sisters, who are sisters of Don Miguel. It does not appear that his surrender was accompanied by any particular stipulation as to his future residence. It is said, however, that he wished to go to Italy, which was refused him, and that he would be allowed to reside only in England or France. He has a large suit of confessions, priests and officers with him.

Don Miguel has embarked on board the British 46 gun ship the Star, and is bound to Genoa. He has forty-eight individuals who accompany him. It appears, on his surrender, no other condition as to his future conduct was made, except that he would commit no further offences. His army is entirely dispersed, his soldiers sent to their homes, and all places which still remained in his possession have been directed by him to surrender to Donna Maria. An income of sixty contos of reis (about 70,000 dollars) has been allotted to him.

The government of Donna Maria has convoked the Cortes of Portugal; all noblemen who abetted the usurpation of Don Miguel are however excluded from seats in the Upper Chamber. By another decree, friars and monks of every description are abolished, their property confiscated, and all the monastic revenues applied to the uses of the state. A third decree abolishes the monopoly of the Douro Wine Company. These measures are generally spoken of with approbation. Portugal is evidently fast returning to a settled state under the government of Don Pedro as regent for his daughter.

There are some accounts of difficulties having arisen between Russia and Turkey, in relation to the frontiers which are to divide the two countries, and Russian troops have, it is said, advanced beyond the line stipulated by the late treaty. There are also rumors of war between Russia and Persia.

The London Christian Observer for June, 1834, remarks that the Bishop of Calcutta (the Rev. Daniel Wilson) "has determined that the distinction of castes must be abandoned immediately among native christians. "The Gospel," his lordship says, "recognizes no distinctions such as those of castes, imposed by a heathen usage, bearing in some respects a supposed religious obligation, condemning those in the lower ranks to perpetual abasement, placing an insurmountable barrier against all general advancement in society, cutting asunder the bonds of human fellowship on the one hand, and preventing those of Christian love on the other." This is a very important step on the part of Bishop Wilson, and must, we think, have a very important effect upon this part of the population of British India.

Earthquake at Santa Martha.—A letter from Santa Martha, South America, dated June 15, says:—"One third of the houses had been thrown down by the late earthquakes, and of the rest, a half were rendered uninhabitable. The Church of San Domingo was demolished, and the tower of the Cathedral thrown down. Nine tenths of the inhabitants had left the city. The desolation of its appearance was extreme. The shocks still continued, up to the 15th. There had been seventy or eighty during the period of twenty-two days."

The following letter from the Pope to President Boyer, is copied from the Journal des Debats, (Paris.)

To our dear Son, the illustrious and honorable Boyer President of the Republic of Hayti.

GREGORY XVI. Pontiff.

Many and unanimous accounts, as well as the correspondence of your ministers, have apprised the Chair of Rome, which by the will of God, we now occupy, of the zeal which distinguishes your excellency, and of your sincere desire to enlighten and consolidate the Catholic religion, which has been rendered by the constitution of Hayti the religion of the state. These sentiments, worthy of a christian and an enlightened prince, have filled us

with the more lively satisfaction, because we hope that they will advance the glory of God and the eternal salvation of man, that they will constitute a title of honor to themselves in life, and will obtain for you a great and glorious recompense hereafter.

In former years, the Apostolical Chair of Rome has labored, by correspondence and by missions, to promote the interests of the faith in the illustrious Republic of Hayti; but, owing to the distance, and various other circumstances, nothing definitive has yet been done.

We have now determined to send near your excellency our legate, the venerable brother John England, Bishop of Charleston in the United States of North America, whose intelligence and piety are well known, that he may treat with your excellency respecting the affairs of the Catholic religion throughout the Republic; that he may deliberate with you respecting the choice of pastors; that he may form a national clergy, establish ecclesiastical discipline, and provide for the spiritual wants of the people.

That, by your excellency's aid and favor, our said legate may execute his task successfully, he is invested with the requisite authority, and we recommend him to your protection. In the hope that this will be extended, we cordially bestow on your excellency, and the Republic which you govern, the apostolical benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, sealed with the seal of the fisherman, the 20th of May (4.) A. D. 1834, and of our pontificate the third.
GASPAR GASPARINI.

THE CONDITION OF HAYTI.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship *Falmouth*, dated Harbor of Hayti, June 30: "There is nothing new in this Island, that we can learn. The blacks are, or appear to be, favorably disposed towards the people of the United States. This city, which once contained 60,000 people, (during the French dynasty) is now in a ruinous state, and can with difficulty count 5,000, including a portion of Boyer's standing army. At the time of the negro insurrection, and previous to the massacre, this large Island was a perfect garden; but most of the then flourishing coffee and sugar plantations have been suffered to perish, owing to the indolence of the blacks. The French formerly exported from this island large quantities of sugar, but now they do not raise sufficient for home consumption. There are in the city of Hayti many splendid buildings, or remains of such, crumbling to pieces for the want of a few day's labor; not more than one tenth part of the buildings are occupied. The streets were once beautifully paved, and had commodious side walks, but, like every thing else here, they are going to ruin. In short, the inhabitants are too lazy to do any thing but eat, drink and sleep. There are to be found here many men of opulence, and some few who have been liberally educated, and are truly very intelligent, but the large majority are but little better informed than the same number of monkeys."

Important from Peru.—A letter from Lima states that intelligence had been received at that place of the surrender of all Bernandez's troops at Huancuyo, about 12,000 men, to the President, which, it was hoped, would decide the contest in favor of the constituted authorities, and restore the country again to tranquillity.

Late from Mexico.—Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2d July, represent that almost the whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna and the church. Puebla was closely besieged and expected every day to fall. Queretaro had been garrisoned, having attempted to resist. The churches and convents had been opened at Vera Cruz with great pomp and pageantry by the Chief Parochial Curate, which, as the papers say, had been suppressed by the "unconstitutional decree of the state." At Mexico, the oppositionists to the supreme command of Santa Anna had been driven into the centre of the city.

By an official return, made to the government of Sweden, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, it was found that there were 170,000 distillers in the kingdom; that the ardent spirits made by them, amounted to 45,000,000 of gallons, consumed by about 3,000,000 of people, equal to fifteen gallons to each man, woman and child in the nation. The report states that unless immediate steps be taken to stay the evil, the nation must be destroyed.

A Baltimore Clipper.—The most remarkable instance of rapid sailing recorded, is probably the case of the brig *John Gilpin*, of Baltimore, a thorough clipper of course, which vessel left Baltimore about two years since, and arrived at Bahia after a passage of 82 days—proceeded from thence to Canton in 11 days—flew Canton to Manila in 5 days—flew Manila through the straits of Sundra, round south of New Holland, to latitude 48° or 50° to Valparaiso, in 85 days—and from Valparaiso to Lima, in 6 days 17 hours—making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in 185 days 17 hours—averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty-three miles per day!

Boston Mer. Jour.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 6.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The annual elections for members of the General Assembly, &c. in this state, were held in some of the counties last week; in all the other counties elections will be held on Thursday the 14th inst. The following are all the returns that have reached us:

Granville.—James Wyche, S. Robert Potter and Sandy Harris, C.

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, S. William H. Battle and Joseph Maclin, C.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, S. John Bragg and Thomas J. Judkins, C.

Nash.—Samuel Arrington, S. Geo. Boddie, jr. and Ford Taylor, C.

Edgecombe.—Hardy Flowers, S. J. W. Potts and Turner Bynum, C.

The Hon. Edward D. White has been elected Governor of Louisiana, by a majority of 1640 votes over Mr. Dawson, the Jackson candidate.

Edward Johnson, E. W. Ripley, and Rice Garland are elected members of Congress—the last Jackson, and the two former anti-Jackson.

John Robertson, esq. (anti-Jackson,) has been elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to supply the vacancy in the Virginia delegation occasioned by the resignation of Andrew Stevenson, esq.

Tennessee Convention.—The Nashville Banner, of June 24, says:

"Several important principles have been virtually settled by the Convention, viz:—That free white people shall form the basis of representation—that a property qualification in representation shall be dispensed with—that no qualification of age (after twenty-one) shall be required—that the number of members in both Houses of the Legislature shall be gradually increased."

The Republican, of the 20th, says the Convention rejected the proposition to give the Governor a *Veto* power.

Texas.—The New York Enquirer says, "It is supposed by many, that there is a negotiation pending between the United States and Mexico for the purchase of the Texas."

It is stated that the Cholera is prevailing on the Ohio river—that thirty passengers in one boat recently fell victims to the pestilence.

The Cholera, which has been for some time making its way up the Ohio, has reached Beaver, Pennsylvania, where several persons have fallen victims to its deadly progress.

The National Gazette states that letters have been received in Philadelphia from Gen. Leavensworth's head quarters on the southwestern frontier, near the Arkansas river, dated 17th June; and it will be seen by the following extract that this portion of that command had the prospect of an active campaign:

"The dragoons are crossing, and we have thus commenced the campaign. Since the 1st of May, 300 miles of road have been completed. The dragoons are moving upon it to make a peace with the Pawnees. We expect to find them 600 or 700 miles from here, and will have a peace with them, if we have a fight for it. They are killing our citizens daily, and robbing every one they can find."

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued.)

July 23.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of the State v. Norman Gillis, from Moore, declaring there is no error in the proceedings, and directing the Court below to render sentence of death against the prisoner.

July 24.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Hoyl and others, v. Logan, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below and dismissing the *scire-facias*.

Also, in the case of Governor to the use of Barker v. Munro and others, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

Also, the opinion of the Court on the exceptions filed by the Plaintiff to the Commissioner's Report, in the case of Administrator of Shorter v. Administrator of Vick, sustaining them in part and overruling them in part.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Sandlin and Wife v. Thompson and others, in the suit in equity removed from Onslow, directing the bill and supplemental bill to be dismissed with costs.

July 25.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Den dem. Jackson v. Commissioners of Hillsborough, from Orange, reversing the judgment below and granting a new trial.

Final decrees were rendered in the two cases in equity from Rowan, of Miller and Wife v. Chambers.

An Order was made on the petition of Trustees of the University of North Ca-

rolina, to pay over to Petitioners money unclaimed for more than seven years, on account of a legacy from Mary S. Blount to Elizabeth Hunter.

Mr. Slade, a member of Congress from Illinois, died near Washington, Indiana, on the 11th instant, on his way home. Mr. Deming, a member from Vermont, also died a few days after the adjournment of Congress.

Counterfeiters.—Robert Austin and Benjamin Tutt, said to be from Buncombe county in this state, were recently arrested and committed to jail in Augusta, Ga., on a charge of passing counterfeit pieces in imitation of silver half dollars, bearing date 1829. There were several others in company, who made their escape.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected upon the New York canals, during the first week in July, amounted to the sum of \$30,851 38. The whole sum collected up to the 7th of July, from the opening of navigation, amounts to \$482,428. If the collections of the second week in July equal those of the first week, there will have been collected up to the 15th of July, being three months from the opening of navigation, the sum of \$513,000.

Argus.

The citizens of Camden, S. C. and those of Sumpter, in its neighborhood, have recently held meetings and adopted measures for the construction of a rail road from Camden to the Charleston and Augusta rail road. The citizens of Columbia are also taking active measures for the construction of a branch from that place.

Thirty thousand engraved portraits of General Lafayette have been ordered from Paris to the United States.

A dealer in lottery tickets (E. L. Colcord) in Philadelphia, has been committed to prison for three months, for selling a ticket contrary to law. The Recorder, in passing sentence, announced the determination of the Court to execute rigorously the law against lotteries, and in all future cases rather to exceed than to exceed that to fall below the degree of punishment awarded in this.

Heat.—It appears from the New York papers that the heat was very oppressive in that city last week. It is stated that thirty deaths were occasioned in one day (Thursday) by the heat and drinking cold water to excess. It is also stated that many valuable horses, overcome by the heat of the sun, fell in the streets and died. Eight instances are mentioned as having occurred in one day. On Wednesday the thermometer at Troy stood at 94; in Boston at 11 o'clock it stood at 98, and at 2 it arose a fraction above 100; in New York and in this place it was 92.

Sag Harbor Watchman.

A law having been passed in Tennessee against gambling, making the exhibition of the game of Faro punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary—it was attempted to avoid the law by making some changes in the game, and calling it "forty-eight." The Courts have ruled that it is the same game in the meaning of the statute, and sentenced a person accordingly to two years confinement.

Fourth of July in Ohio.—By the *Wooster (Ohio) Journal and Times*, we learn that a party of gentlemen of that village celebrated the 4th by a hunt. They killed upwards of seven hundred squirrels, besides other game, when, after supper, they returned to the village, and marched through the principal streets, preceded by a band of music. No ardent spirits were used on the occasion.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, just as the steam boat *De Witt Clinton* was on the point of leaving the wharf, some person handed an infant to a gentleman on board, who supposing the mother to be near, very readily accepted the charge. In a minute the boat was under way for Albany. The gentleman having very patiently waited for the mother to relieve him from his little burthen, began to feel some alarm at the delay. He run from stem to stern, offering to ever person his unlooked for legacy, but could find no one disposed to accept it. As a last resort he applied to the Captain for relief. Orders were instantly given to put the vessel about, and in a few moments she was on her return to the city. In passing the steam boat *New London*, they were hailed from that vessel, and asked if there was a strange infant on board. On replying in the affirmative, they were informed that a lady was in great distress for the loss of her child, which, to the infinite relief of its temporary guardian, was soon restored to the arms of its delighted mother.

N. Y. Courier.

A Mr. Kenyon, a farmer, of Souty Kingston, Me. committed suicide by shooting himself with a musket. He had but lately married a respectable young lady, against whom a number of shameful stories were framed and told to her husband, by a set of villains, who drove him to desperation, and were the cause of his committing the fearful deed. The wife was totally unconscious of the

slanders that had been whispered against her, and when the cause of his death was known, it is impossible to depict the grief with which she was overwhelmed. The scoundrels, in the meanwhile, are suffering under a stricken conscience, which should be farther strengthened by a coat of tar and feathers. *N. Y. Star.*

A Toast helped out.—At a fourth of July celebration in Delaware county, where Gen. Root presided, a militia Colonel who was sitting next to him, was called upon for a toast. Not having prepared himself before hand, he was a little puzzled what to give. He thought a minute, and finally concluded it should be something of a military nature; but precisely what he had not fully determined, when he arose and thundered forth, "The Military of our country: may they never want!"—here he hesitated—"may they never want!"—here he boggled—"may they never want!"—here he came to a full stop, and looking imploringly at the President, whispered, "What the devil shall I say next?" "And never be wanted," whispered back the General. "And never be wanted," returned the Colonel. Thus they made between them a capital toast, which neither of them, and perhaps nobody else, would originally have thought of—reading, when put together, as follows: "The Military of our country—May they never want, and never be wanted."

Effect on the Air, of firing Cannon.

Mr. Robertson, the aeronaut, in his last ascension from Castle Garden, states, that he was very much annoyed by the firing of cannon, perhaps at the Navy Yard. Every discharge made his balloon shake like an aspen; and at times, he was not without apprehensions of danger from the circumstance. The increase of his distance from the earth, did not diminish the effect of the concussion.

"THESE ARE MY RICHES."

We know a father in Richmond county, who has Twelve Sons, all healthy and active, and their parents, we believe, young enough to have twelve more. It would be more our pride to exhibit such a parcel of boys, than gold and silver; and our country, looking on them as her best wealth, should provide, in such cases, for their education and support. Every family in the state, with 12 children, should have a draft on the public treasury for at least \$5,000. When we are elected to the Legislature, this shall be the subject of our Maiden Speech. The first point we should insist on, would be its tendency to encourage early marriages—the source of more virtue, industry, and public prosperity, than legislators have yet imagined.

Georgia Courier.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.

Tradition has preserved a singular anecdote of John Thatcher, a son of one of the first settlers in Massachusetts. He was married, in 1661, to Rebecca Winslow, and, being on his way to Yarmouth, with his bride, they stopped for the night at the house of one Col. Gorham, at Barnstable. In the merry conversation with the newly-married couple, an infant was introduced, about three weeks old, and the night of her birth was mentioned to Mr. Thatcher, he observed, that it was the very night on which he was married, and, taking the child in his arms, presented it to his bride, saying, "Here, my dear, is a little lady, born on the same night we were married; I wish you would kiss her, for I intend to have her for my second wife." "I will, my dear," she replied, to please you, but I hope it will be long before your intention is fulfilled." Then, taking the babe, she kissed it heartily, and so gave it into the nurse's hands. This jesting prediction was eventually verified. Mr. Thatcher's wife died, and the child, arriving at mature age, actually became his second wife in 1684.

Salem Mercury.

Winding up.—The editor of the *Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury* has thought proper to issue the following "official" announcement of the curtailment of his business. We trust it is not occasioned by the "Removal of the Deposites."

"Peculiar circumstances render it necessary for us [we the editor] to curtail our business. We have relinquished our pedagogical profession—given up tending bar—stopped ferrying—forgotten the art of cleaning clocks, and sundry and divers *et cetera*,—and have 'resolved, unanimously,' in committee of one, to confine ourselves exclusively to editing, setting up and working off the 'Mercury'; practising law, physics, and surgery; executing deeds, conveyances, &c. and cutting profiles. We hope by the arrangement, to have an occasional leisure hour."

For the Recorder.

Stoney Creek Temperance Society.

The executive committee of the Stoney Creek Temperance Society of Orange County, in presenting their second annual report, would deplore the little success we have had in gaining members. Although we have had several meetings, we at this time number only eighty-eight members. While we acknowledge that our little success has been in part owing to our own neglect and indifference; yet we are gratified in being enabled to say, when we take a view of things as they

now exist, that our little society has done much good. It is not only the few who have signed the pledge of total abstinence, but a number of others in our neighborhood are acting on the same principles, and we expect that in a short time a number of them will sign the temperance pledge. The use of ardent spirits is very much diminished, and consequently its effects, the wretchedness, miseries and woes which it produces, are much lessened. But there are drunkards yet left, who are still seen in our neighborhood, and present the most disgusting sights, while hastening on in the road leading down to the chambers of death. They are, however, rapidly passing away; time is fast hurrying them to the world of spirits; and it is hoped that, instead of decaying and ensnaring others into the same abyss of woe and misery and wretchedness into which they themselves are plunging, they will prove a highway mark and warning to all others, which will prevent them from following their footsteps.

There are no distilleries immediately in our neighborhood, but there are several in the vicinity; there are also several stores where they continue to retail the drunkard's drink. One drunkard has been reclaimed, and has joined the society. There is great need of increased effort; much remains yet to be done; the public mind is not yet sufficiently informed on the subject; but if the friends of temperance will only persevere, and increase their efforts to scatter light in the spirit of love, we need not fear the result. Although there are many, far too many, engaged in making and selling ardent spirits, yet if all our sister societies will throw in their weight of influence, and unite in their efforts to spread light and information through the community, all must discover the awful guilt of those engaged in the ruinous and hurtful employment of making and vending the drink of the drunkard: for it is certain that the drunkard, as well as the murderer, shall not inherit the kingdom of God; and will not those who make drunkards be partakers in their punishment, as they are in their sin? When this great reformation shall be completed, when the making and selling intoxicating drinks shall cease, our world will be freed from its greatest curse; then peace and happiness will abound, true piety, virtue and undefiled religion will spread from shore to shore, and the people, freed from the sin of intemperance, will learn wisdom. Then, and not till then, will temperance societies have accomplished the purposes for which they were instituted. Much good has evidently been done through the instrumentality of these societies. Public sentiment, to a great extent, has been enlightened and corrected, and the consumption of intoxicating liquors has been greatly diminished: but still intemperance is amongst us, bearing off its miserable victims on the right hand and on the left, and we must not conclude that our work is done till the monster is banished from our land.

We think it high time that public opinion should raise its voice against those who participate and engage in spreading and increasing among us the wretchedness, the miseries and the woes of intemperance. Long has the poor drunkard had to bear all the blame, guilt and shame of his crime; but is there any other difference in the guilt of the drunkard and the drunkard maker, than there was between our mother Eve, in eating the forbidden fruit, and the tempter who solicited her to partake? And it is in regard to this principle, that we again solicit and entreat all sister societies to lend us their aid and influence, until all persons shall be induced to cease from making and trafficking in ardent spirits—until the fact shall be forced home to every man's bosom, that the maker and seller of this deleterious poison is equally guilty with the consumer.

JAMES MOORE, Sec'y.

July 27, 1834.

DIED.

In this place, on Thursday the 31st ult. Mrs. SARAH ARNOLD HOTCHKISS, consort of Mr. Hermon S. Hotchkiss, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, aged thirty-four years.

The Saddling Business

IS carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 5. 30—tf

STRAY.

ENTERED on the Stray Book of Orange County, on the 14th of July, by Abner Conklin, living fourteen miles west from Hillsborough, on Cain creek, a Bay MARE, four feet ten and a half inches high, two hind feet white, left fore foot white, a lump on her back, and long mane and tail.

John A. Fancett, Ranger.

August 5. 31—

TO RENT.

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated. Inquire at this Office.

August 6. 33—



From the Troy Whig.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

The temple of the Sun,
Its gorgeous walls of fire,
Where, there's no day begun,
No night that may expire.

But one concentric, vast and radiant orb
Hung in the eternal space—while in their turn
Each planet far revolves around its throne,
While thou in awful glory still dost burn!

The temple of the Sun,
Of vegetation, air,
E'en thou shalt be dissolved
And melt in thine own fire!

The heavens—ah! shall the heavens,
Themselves e'er pass away—
That dear empyrian blue
Fade, perish in decay?

Those glorious stars, shall they too, cease to
Shine
A soft, pure radiance, in their native sky?
And will there none be left—those we did name,
In youth's sweet morn, our stars of destiny?

Omnipotent—I am!
Alone, alone in power,
Ah! who presumes to scan
The circle of an hour?

The past we learn, the present know, but who
Will dare the future vista to pursue?

Soldier of chivalry! far from thy home,
The fire of Freedom, glorious in its rays,
Lit up a nation's soul; and the bright zone
Encircled half of Europe with its blaze!

Then LAFAYETTE, 'twas then, when rosy youth
Did wear the coronal upon thy brow,
That thou didst leave the vine-clad hills of
France,

The fairest fields beneath the solar glow;
To toil and bleed with those, whom he led on
To victory—the sainted Washington!

Two worlds have known thy power;
Kings have received from thee
Their crowns:—But one short hour
Of virtuous Liberty,
Was more to thee than thrones and crowns
Could be.

Whose bondage crush'd the soul that would
Be free!

From the old world once more,
O'er the blue ocean's breast,
Thy adopted land received
Thee, as a nation's guest:

And through the union of these happy states,
Built up with blood, cemented by the free,
Thou, like an eastern god, did triumph o'er
Millions of hearts, that would have died for
Thee!

Triumph of triumph! when the glorious prize,
Is a whole nation's love and sympathies.

The temple of the sun,
If thou too, must expire
When the heavens do pass away,
And melt in thine own fire—
And all the dazzling stars,
That lift their lamps on high,
And like eternal youth
Gaze o'er the purple sky—
Can human form resist
The herald of decay?

The brazen trumpet that loudly calls,
Mortals—away, away!

DIEGE.

They have borne thee to the silent tomb,
And earth around thee closes;
But France shall strew above thy head,
Wreaths of unfading roses.

They have borne thee to the silent grave
In the ripeness of thy glory;
And France shall hand to future time,
The records of thy story

They have borne thee to the lowly tomb,
And the world is weeping round thee,
But an angel's wing shall break the chain,
That to earth hath bound thee.

I hear immortal psalms swell,
Celestial voices rise!
They call thee, Father, Patriot, Friend—
They call thee to the skies! MAIFILS.

From the American Encyclopedia.

MEMOIR OF LA FAYETTE.

GILBERT MOTIER DE LA FAYETTE, (formerly Marquis de,) was born at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne, September 6, 1757; was educated in the college of Louis le Grand, in Paris; placed at court as an officer in one of the guards of honor, and at the age of 17 was married to the grand-daughter of the Duke of Noailles. It was under these circumstances that the young Marquis de La Fayette entered upon a career so little to be expected of a youth of vast fortune, of high rank, of powerful connexions, at the most brilliant and fascinating court in the world. He left France secretly for America in 1777, and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, April 25, being then 19 years old. The state of this country, it is well known, was at that time most gloomy. A feeble army, without clothing or arms, was with difficulty kept together before a victorious enemy; the government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself;" and he did so. The sensation produced in this country by his arrival was very great; it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for success and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Immediately on his arrival, La

Fayette received the offer of a command in the continental army, but declined it—raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived in the family of the commander-in-chief, and won his full affection and confidence. He was appointed Major General in July, and in September was wounded at Brandywine. He was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1778, and after receiving the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston in January, 1779, for France, where it was thought that he could assist the cause more effectually for a time. The treaty concluded between France and America, about the same period, was, by his personal exertions, made effective in our favor, and he returned to America with the intelligence that a French force would soon be sent to this country. Immediately on his arrival he entered the service, and received the command of a body of infantry of about 2000 men, which he clothed and equipped, in part, at his own expense. His forced march to Virginia in December, 1780; raising two thousand guineas at Baltimore, on his own credit, to supply the wants of his troops; his rescue of Richmond; his long trial of generalship with Cornwallis, who boasted that "the boy could not escape him;" the siege of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt; are proofs of his devotion to the cause of American Independence. Desirous of serving that cause at home, he again returned to France for that purpose. Congress, which had already acknowledged his merits on former occasions, now passed new resolutions, November 23, 1781, in which, besides the usual marks of approbation, they desired the American ministers to confer with him in their negotiations. In France a brilliant reputation had preceded him, and he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. Still, he urged upon his government the necessity of negotiating with a powerful force in America, and succeeded in obtaining orders to this effect. On his arrival in Cadiz, he found 49 ships, with twenty thousand men, ready to follow him to America, had not peace rendered it unnecessary. A letter from him communicated the first intelligence of that event to Congress.

The importance of his services in France may be seen by consulting his letters in the correspondence of the American Revolution, (Boston, 1831.) He received pressing invitations, however, to revisit the country. Washington, in particular, urged it strongly; and, for the third time, La Fayette landed in the United States August 4, 1784. After passing a few days at Mount Vernon, he visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. Previous to his return to France, Congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one member from each state, "to take leave of him on behalf of the country, and assure him that the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity."

After his return, he was engaged in endeavoring to mitigate the condition of the Protestants in France, and to effect the abolition of slavery. In the assembly of the Notables, in 1787, he proposed the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, and of the state prisons, the emancipation of the Protestants, and the convocation of the representatives of the nation. When asked by the Count D'Artois, since Charles X. if he demanded the states-general, "Yes," was the reply, "and something better." Being elected a member of the states-general, which took the name of *National Assembly*, (1789,) he proposed a declaration of rights, and the decree providing for the responsibility of the officers of the crown. Two days after the attack on the Bastille, he was appointed (July 15) commander in chief of the National Guards of Paris. The court and national assembly were still at Versailles, and the population of Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in sign of opposition, a blue and red cockade, being the colors of the city of Paris. July 26, La Fayette added to this cockade the white of the royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tricolor should go round the world. On the march of the populace to Versailles, (October 5 and 6,) the National Guards claimed to be led thither. La Fayette refused to comply with their demand, until having received colors in the afternoon, he set off, and arrived at ten o'clock, after having been on horseback from before daylight. He requested that the interior posts of the *chateau* might be committed to him; but this request was refused, and the outer posts only were entrusted to the National Guards. This was the night on which the assassins murdered two of the Queen's guards, and were proceeding to further acts of violence, when La Fayette, at the head of the national troops, put an end to the disorder and saved the lives of the royal family. In the morning he accompanied them to Paris. On the establishment of the Jacobin club at Paris, he organized, with Bailly, then mayor of Paris, the opposing club of Feuillans. January 20, 1790, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which period he renounced his own, and never since resumed it. The constitution of a representative monarchy, which was the

object of his wishes, was now proposed, and July 13, 1790, was appointed for its acceptance by the king and the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 National Guards, La Fayette swore fidelity to the constitution. Declining the dangerous power of constable of France, or generalissimo of the National Guards of the kingdom, after having organized the national militia, and defended the king from popular violence, he resigned all command, and retired to his estates.

The first coalition against France (1792) soon called him from his retirement. Being appointed one of the three major generals in the command of the French armies, he established discipline, and defeated the enemy at Phillipeville, Maubenge, and Florennes, when his career of success was interrupted by the domestic factions of his country. La Fayette openly denounced the terrible Jacobins in his letter of June 16, in which he declared that the enemies of the revolution, under the mask of popular leaders, were endeavoring to stifle liberty under the excesses of licentiousness. June 20, he appeared at the bar of the assembly to vindicate his conduct, and demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the violence. But the Mountain had already overthrown the constitution, and nothing could be effected. La Fayette then offered to conduct the king and his family to Camperne. This proffer being declined, he returned to the army, which he endeavored to rally round the constitution. June 30, he was burnt in effigy at the Palais Royal, and August 5 was accused of treason before the assembly. Still he declared himself openly against the proceedings of August 10; but finding himself unsupported by his soldiers, he determined to leave the country, and take refuge in some neutral ground. Some persons have charged General La Fayette with a want of firmness at this period; but it is without a full understanding of the situation of things. Conscious that a price was set on his head at home—knowing that his troops would not support him against the principles which were triumphing in the clubs and the assembly, and sensible that, even if he were able to protract the contest with the victorious faction, the frontiers would be exposed to the invasion of the emigrants and their foreign allies, with whom he would have felt it treason against the nation to have negotiated, he had no alternative. Having been captured by an Austrian patrol, he was delivered to the Prussians, by whom he was again transferred to Austria. He was carried with great secrecy to Olmutz, where he was subjected to every privation and suffering, and cut off from all communication with his friends, who were not able to discover the place of his confinement until late in 1794. An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver him from prison, by Dr. Bollman, a German, and Mr. Huger, now Col. Huger, of Charleston, South Carolina. His wife and daughters, however, succeeded in obtaining admission to him, and remained with him nearly two years, till his release. Washington had written directly to the Emperor of Austria on his behalf without effect; but after the memorable campaign of Bonaparte in Italy, the French government required that the prisoners at Olmutz should be released, which was done August 25, 1797, after a negotiation that lasted three months. Refusing to take any part in the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, or of the 18th Brumaire, he returned to his estate at La Grange, and declining the dignity of senator, offered him by Bonaparte, he gave his vote against the consulate for life, and, taking no further part in public affairs, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, he perceived that their principles of government were not such as France required, and he did not therefore leave his retirement. The 20th of March 1815, again saw Napoleon on the imperial throne, and endeavoring to conciliate the nation by professing liberal principles. La Fayette refused, though urged through the mediation of Joseph, to see him—protested against the *acte additionnel* of April 22—declined the peerage offered him by the emperor, but accepted the place of representative, to which the votes of his fellow-citizens called him. He first met Napoleon at the opening of the chambers; the emperor received him with great marks of kindness, to which, however, he did not respond; but, although he would take no part in the projects of Napoleon, he gave his vote for all necessary supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of all Frenchmen to defend their country. June 21, Napoleon returned from Waterloo, and it was understood that it was determined to dissolve the house of representatives, and establish a dictatorship. Two of his counsellors informed La Fayette, that in two hours the representative body would cease to exist. Immediately on the opening of the session, he ascended the tribune and addressed the house as follows: "When, for the first time, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which all the old friends of liberty will still recognise, it is to speak of the danger of the country which you only can save. This, then, is the moment for us to rally round the old tri-colored standard, the standard of '89, of liberty, of equality, of public order, which we have now to defend against foreign violence and usurpation." He then moved that the house declare it

self in permanent session; and all attempts to dissolve it high treason; that whoever should make such an attempt, should be considered a traitor to the country, &c. In the evening Napoleon sent Lucien to the house to make one more effort in his favor. Lucien, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, conjured the house not to compromise the honor of the French nation by inconstancy to the emperor. At these words Lafayette rose in his place, and, addressing himself directly to the orator, exclaimed,—"Who dares accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the emperor? Through the sands of Egypt and the wastes of Russia, over fifty fields of battle, this nation has followed him devotedly; and it is for this that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." This appeal had such an effect on the assembly, that Lucien resumed his seat without finishing his discourse. A deputation of five members from each house was then appointed to deliberate in committee with the council of ministers. Of this deputation Gen. La Fayette was a member, and he moved that a committee should be sent to the emperor to demand his abdication. The Arch Chancellor refused to put the motion; but the emperor sent in his abdication the next morning, June 22. A provisional government was formed, and La Fayette was sent to demand a suspension of hostilities of the armies, which was refused. On his return, he found Paris in possession of the enemy; and a few days after (July 8,) the door of the representative chamber was closed, and guarded by Prussian troops. La Fayette conducted a number of the members to the house of Launjuais, the President, where they drew up a protest against this act of violence, and quietly separated. La Fayette now retired once more to La Grange, where he remained till 1818, when he was chosen member of the Chamber of Deputies. Here he continued to support his constitutional principles, by opposing the laws of exceptions, the establishment of the censorship of the press, the suspension of personal liberty, &c. and by advocating the cause of public instruction, the organization of a national militia, and the inviolability of the charter.

In June, 1824, he landed at New York on a visit to the United States, upon the invitation of the President, and was received in every part of the country with the warmest expressions of delight and enthusiasm. He was proclaimed by the popular voice, "The guest of the nation," and his presence was every where the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through the 24 states of the Union in a sort of triumphal procession, in which the veterans of the war renewed their youth, and the young were carried back to the sufferings of their fathers. Having celebrated, at Bunker Hill, the anniversary of the first conflict of the revolution, and at Yorktown, that of its closing scene, in which he himself had borne so conspicuous a part, and taken leave of the four ex-presidents of the United States, he received the farewell of the president in the name of the nation, and sailed from the capital in a frigate named, in compliment to him, the Brandywine, September 7, 1825, and arrived at Havre, where the citizens, having peaceably assembled to make some demonstrations of their respect for his character, were dispersed by the *gendarmes*. In December following, the Congress of the United States made him a grant of \$200,000, and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution." The grant of money was in the shape of stock, bearing interest at six per cent. and redeemable December 31, 1834. In August, 1827, he attended the obsequies of Manuel, over whose body he pronounced an eulogy. In November 1827, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved. La Fayette was again returned a member by the new elections. Shortly before the revolution of 1830 he travelled to Lyons, &c. and was enthusiastically received—a striking contrast to the conduct of the ministers towards him, and an alarming symptom to the despotic government. During the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed General in chief of the National Guards of Paris, and, though not personally engaged in the fight, his activity and name were of the greatest service.

To the Americans, La Fayette, the intimate friend of Washington, had appeared in his last visit, almost like a great historical character returning from beyond the grave. In the eyes of the French, he is a man of the early days of their revolution—a man, moreover, who has never changed side or principle. His undeviating consistency is acknowledged by all, even by those who do not allow him the possession of first rate talents. When the national guards were established throughout France, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander in chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. Aug. 17, he was made Marshal of France. His influence with the government seems to have been, for some time, great, but whether his principles were too decidedly republican to please the new authorities, [a few days after the adoption of the new charter he declared himself against hereditary peerage, and repeatedly called himself a pupil of the American school,] or whether he was considered as the rallying point of the republican party, or

whatever may have been the reason, he sent in his resignation in December, 1830, which was accepted, and Count Lobau appointed chief of the national guards of Paris. La Fayette declared from the tribune that he had acted thus in consequence of the distrust which the power accompanying his situation seemed to excite in some people. On the same occasion he also expressed his disapprobation of the new law of election. Shortly before his resignation, he exerted himself most praiseworthy to maintain order during the trial of the exministers. The Poles lately made him first grenadier of the Polish National Guards. We are unable to state what were La Fayette's views respecting the best government for France in its present condition, though undoubtedly, in the abstract, he preferred a Republic.

Keep out of a hasty man's way for a while, and of a sullen man's all the days of your life.

Bethmont Academy.
THE Autumnal session of this Academy will commence on the third Monday of this month.
Terms of tuition per session of five months
Latin and Greek languages \$10 00
English Grammar, Geography &c. 7 50
Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic 4 00
Boarders can find comfortable accommodations at the moderate price of five dollars per month.
JAMES MORROW.
July 4th. 31-32

SPRING GOODS.
which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.
They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.
C. & K.
April 29. 20-

REBECCA LYNN.
Clock and Jeweller.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.
Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces.
repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months, and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.
All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.
He has on hand a small assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, which will enable him to accommodate his customers.
All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.
March 18th. 14-

State of North Carolina, Person County.
Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term. 1834.
Rachel Blackwell } Petition for Divorce and
v. } Alimony.
Thomas Blackwell. }
[T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte Test.
uncan Rose, c. s. c
Price adv. \$2 50 28-32

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to Wm. F. Strudwick & Co. and Wm. F. Strudwick individually, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
July 22. 31-

VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday of the Superior Court, on a credit of one and two years, the Plantation 3 miles below Hillsborough on the river Eno, well known as the Neal Plantation, on which is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn and threshing machine, supposed to contain about 195 acres. The sale to take place in front of the court house in the town of Hillsborough, at 12 o'clock.
JAMES WEBB,
ANN CLOUD.
July 31. 32-34